## King George for Ever: Dunton's SPEECH KTO THE

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATORS

## Great-Britain:

But more especially to those of the Tower-Hamlets, with whom he has enter'd into a voluntary and strict Association, to Defend his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown, against the Pretender and all his Adherents.

With a Copy of that Loyal Association which Mr. Dunton sub'crib'd, and is the Subject of

this SPEECH.

To which is added,

The Neck-Adventure; or, The Case and Sufferings of Mr. John Dunton, for daring to Detect the Treason and Villany of Oxford and Bolingbroke, whilst they were Reigning Favourites, in his Four Estays, intituled, The Court-Spy, Neck or Nothing,

Queen Robin, and The Impeachment.

The whole Discoveries (and Speech) most humbly SUBMITTED to the Confideration of King George, our alone Rightful and Ever-Glorious Sovereign; and INSCRIB'D to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The only Danger the Church is in, is from those Falle Brethren that have Rebell'd against ber.

Mr. Lamb's Serm. on the prefent Rebellion. P. 19.

ondon: Printed for the Author, and are to be fold by S. Popping in Pater-noster-Row, and by most Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland. (Price 6 d.)

#### TO THE

## RIGHT HONOURABLE,

## Lord Visc, Townsbend,

One of his Majefty's

## Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD,

Am sensible how seemingly Presumptions tis to prefix a Great Name, fuch as that of your Lordhip, to a Book, without first asking Permission to do so; and am, besides, well enough appris'd of what is generally the Defign, or at leaft, always inspected to be the Debgu of Dedications; yet heing conscious of my own innocence of both in lascribing my Essay to your Lordhip, I the more easily promise my self your Lordship's Pardon; my real intention in this Dedication, and indeed in all others of my writing, being only to point out to my Countryment their true Friends and Patriots; and by to doing, to vindicate my Sovereign's great Wildom, as well as Juffice, in the choise of his Ministry.

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and would wally bondy by this Dedication we day well as by the following SPEECH): put all British Affaciators in mind, to whole Fidelity and Sage. edity they owe that strongest Security of their Peace and Happinels, and of the Protestant Re-Higion and Seccession, the Treaty commonly known among ft us by the Title of The Barrier and Guaramy Treaty; and would likewife remind them of the waft Obligations they lie under to your Lordinip for thefe nos only for what your Lordhip did, but fuffer doon that account, for Britain; which are, I think more then enough to make the Name of TOWN. SHE N.D. as Glorious as any that is to be found in our Bringh Annals . But if I cannot by this Dedication per swade others to acknowledge their Obligations, yet it will at least testify my fown grateful Sence of your Lordhip's wever-tobe forgotten Services to your King and Country, 3613 and desputy Lordy 'ris to You've awe the Power of Affectioning in Defence of some Civil and Religious Libreties, in our Own and Monarch's Denierios and the prospect of doing to with Secsels dout prefent unhappy Circumstances in the Rebellions and Tuniuks rais d amongst us by our Gommon Enemies che Papifist and the Necessity that lays our Sovereign under of calling in the Aid of our Neighbouring Provestane States, does but too exidently point our Obligations to . your bordship, and whose Wolfdom we will the Guaranty Treaty (before mention'd), and the Affiltance of mour foreign Friends, W for peedful in this Time of Danger; and all that truly blove atheir Courtey Religions and a Liberty 18 alpin only himates Sociality Vale Brandfine Sieceffion in the ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY, that 4850 now

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mow with formach Right and Glary, fill the Briail Throne ; Hnuff acknowledge that animer God) they bwelell theferinvaluable Bieflings to your Lordhip's Wildom and Fidelity This makes the Noble Lard TOWNSHEND as much the Darling of our Friends, as it does the Avertion of our Enemies. to And Confequently Jone Gentlemen of emineer Figures propos d your Lordhip as the fuel PATRIOT to whom becould address the following SPEECH, as the Deligitour Affectstiens has well as my Speech upon that Occasion) is to defend his Majefty's just Title to the British Grown against the Presender and all bis Adherence. according to that Illustrious Example of True Honeurs Loyalty and Courage, which your Lord-Aip has fet us throughout the schole Courfe of your their Obligations, yet it will at least surflining -ot-Lithiak my felf happy in being one of the first that have publickly acknowledg'd my Grateful Sence of your Lordship's Services to your Countrya bubich D did at the Hazard of my Dife and Fortune, in the Early Diferences call'd. MECK OR NOT HING (a)) as with as the fir to Man that durft publickly, and in Princ, gell the late Beighing Fraycors, Oxford and Balingbroke these Treatonable Practices to impose a Popilin Pretender upon Britain; what I hazarded and off. fered for fo doing, let the lamex do Cafe for Neck Adventure) inform your Lordhip and the Publick . And tho Pin feafible neither ingual-Trust any I say (before mention d), and the Af in (a) My Words were Those are unbrateful Ad. dreffersatbat afpenfe thofe Illufrians Parrios, The Duka of Marthorough, the Land Townshiend, and Malpole, and NECK 30 RAINO THE ING. ceffion in the ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY.4 . Short

rist, non Services, no more than my Remardit place me upon a Level with others of my Fellow Subhood fay, My Sincersity, Love to my Country, and Lead for the Projettant Succession, as well as my Hazards and Sufferings for them, equal any other Man in Britain. But this is fo universally acporolede'd, both by sheir Friends and Enemies, that freed not infift on it longer, fince all the true Friends to the Protestant Spicession, do by their good, Wilhes, and its Enemies by chair peculiar, and abowed Malice to, and frequent Threats, copy fels I have deferwed, the' not been yet sprifeder du That I have been to long unthought of, I blame no Man (much left my mal Gracious Sovereign) but my tell, who made no Application till had lost my honopred littends the late Marquis of lost my nonoured littends the late Marquis of Wharton, and Bithop of Salisbury a fince whose much lamented Deaths. I never made an April plication to any Man, except the Honourable of Salisbury and Honourable of Salisbury and Honourable of Salisbury and salisbury and the Salisbury and salisbury and the Salisbury and from the speak nell of our best Rarriess) will (as least) speak so much in my Favour, that as I was the First Person that we never de North on Nothings Throng that run more Hazerds than soy Man whattoever) to detect the Enemies to KING. But Cat Lieur chie ho wond was also aid to the life world to world who was also and the world to the world to

Royal Favour.

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THE LONDON QUERISTS (a) (and many of my Brother Affordators) highly carefied and thank I me for the great Hazards I lately run, to Detect the Enemies to King George, and have voluntarily declared, If some Noble Patriot does not inform his Majesty how much I have Distinguished my self in his Service, in the late Times of Imminity and Danger, that they will do it themselves, in An Humble Address to the King; of which no doubt but (that Loyal Affectiator, and MOST INGENIOUS QUERIST) Sir John G-will be the Presenter, as in a Letter he sent me

(a) Thole Ingenious Querifts and Affeciators that now live in Landon and in the Tower-Hamtien, wie here meant who when I first lovented THE ATHENIAN ORACLE, (WMch was a Project to Answer all Nice and Curious Quel tions, without knowing the Querist) sent me many Thouland difficult Questions every Weeks and now from a grateful Sence of the Abenian Society's formerly answering all those Nice and Carious Questions they fent to me, are resolved to do me that Diftinguilling Honour and Juffice. as to Represent my Case and Sufferings to his Majesty, in an Humble Address, that will folly prove what Great Service the Hazards I run in derecting the Preason and Villany of Oxford and Botingbroke, has been to the Publick. But there will be ho Occasion for this Address, if some Generous PATRIOT (that is near the KING) will let his Majesty know, how many Hazards 1 have run of my Life and Fortune, to ferve Royal Favour.

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 this Day, he has honour'd me with these Expres. Gons. cover did any Nock or

Mr. DUNTON,

I was in hope that you would have favour'd me with your Prefence at my own House, but am willing to believe, that your Indefatigable Care and Industry to lerve the Publick ( for which I heartily hope you will have a saicable Reward) hath prevented you. And now, Sir, I understand you have other Things in hand (a), which I believe will freak fuch PLAIN ENGLISH, as will merit a profound Respect from all good Men and true Protestants, and in particular from your hearty Well-wifber, affured Friend, and mast bumble Servant,

JOHN G-

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WHEN -- there's scarce a City in Great-Britain but has fent me Letters, congratulating me upon that Noble Reward, or Annual Pen Son (b) they heard I receiv'd from the KING.

were it never to Great or Honourable.

<sup>(</sup>a) The Books here meant, are Two Effays I have now in the Press, One of which is intitled, Franck Scammony; or, The Secret History of the Researing Clergy. Detecting their Names, Haunts, Plots, Herefies, and Lend Conversation. And the other is fuch a MANIFESTO, as does fairly prove, that the Popish Pretender that now attempts to nfurp his Majefty's Throne, was not born of the Body of Queen Mary.

<sup>(</sup>b) It being generally known that my Heredicary Diffempers the Sione and Rheumatifm, have scarce allow'd me one whole Day's Health for many Years, and confequently render me unfit for any Publick Place (that requires Attendance)

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upon the Impeachment of OX— and BUL—
(a), their Treason and Villany being first discover'd in my Neck or Nothing, whilst they were Reigning Favourites, and afterwards confirm'd in The Report made by the Secret Committee.

WHEN-The many Hazards I have run of my Life and Fortune, to ferve his Majefty's Illustrious House, is become such a Vox Populi, that I can scarce walk the Streets, but one or other is giving me some New Title of Honour, or Retitioning for some Place under me; tho' alass! they are greatly miltaken in the Nature of my AMBITION, which (were Lone of Debt, and my Estate clear'd of a small Incumbrance (b)) would be only to do Service to my King and Country, without receiving any Reward for it, except that Glorious One, of having Faithfully done my DUTY; which tho' it may feem a Paradox to any Man less Generous than your Lordship, yet is what I have fairly prov'd in My Speech to the Protestant Affociators of Great-Britain. Tho 'tis the Opinion of several Noble Patriots (but more especially of Sir John G\_\_\_\_, mention'd before, and that Person of Honour from whom I receiv'd those EARLY DISCOVERIES that furnish'd out Neck or Nothing) that these Memento's are wholly needless, as it can scarce be imagin'd, that those Noble Lords that once

<sup>(</sup>a) Alluding to a Treatise I lately published, intitl'd, OX— and BUL—, or, A Funeral Oration upon the Two Beasts that are to be slaughter'd upon Tower-Hill, this Session of Parliament.

<sup>(</sup>b) Which One Thousand Pounds would (more than) Estect, both to my own Satisfaction, and that of my Generous Creditors.

call'd me The Patriot of England, for daring to venture further than any Man, to detect the Enemies to the Hanover Succession, should now forget my hazardous Services or their own Expression; but if they do, his Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Athenian Querists resolve (as I hinted before) to shew that Grateful Sense of my former HAZARDS to serve my Country, as to Represent them in an Humble Address to the KING.

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WHEN—But I forget, My Lord, I am not now begging Rewards, nor complaining of Uneasy Circumstances, but acknowledging your Lordship's Services to Britain, and congratulating my Countrymen upon so Great a PATRIOT, and so

Wife a Minister of State.

Britain with both, in the continuance of your Life and Glory, is the fincere Wish of,

## States, or, AROL YM In Search after

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Author of those EARLY DISCO-

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JOHN DUNTON.

call'd me The Parries of England, for daring

# To the Lovers of Novelty.

THIS is to give Notice to all Athenians (or Lovers of Novelcy) That there will be publish'd, as soon as a good Correspondence can be compleated in Foreign Courts, and in the Chief Towns of Great-Britain and Ireland, a Weekly Paper, intitl'd, The Hanover-Packet; or, The Scorch Post, (the Courier to be chang'd as often as the Scene of Action varies) publish'd to prevent King George's Subjects from being impos'd upon by Jacobite or False Reports, and adorn'd with the true Effigies of all the Royal Branches of the most Illustrious House of Hanover. To be continu'd every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To which will be added, The Weekly Informer against the secret Enemies to Church and State; or, The Loyal Spy in Search after-Traytors and Rebels. To the Friday's Packet will be annex'd, The Lame Post; or, A Faithful Abridgment of all the True New's for the whole Week. Written for their fakes that don't go every Day to the Coffee-House, or live at a great Distance from London. By Mr. JOHN DUNTON, a Member of the Athenian Society, and Author of those EARLY DISCO-VERIES, intitl'd, - Neck or Nothing, -And The Mob-War. Of which the Fifth Edition is now to be had of S. Popping in Pater-noster-Row, and of most other Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland. Price 1 s.

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Two Books newly publish'd, written by Mr. JOHN DUNTON, Author of NECK OR NO. THING, viz.

(1.) THE Mob-War; or, A Detection of the present State of the British Nation; but more especially with respect to that Wou'd-be-King (or little Popish Work of Darkness) that threatens us with a speedy Invasion. In Sixteen Letters. Containing such Discoveries (in Church and State) as were never publish'd before. Inscrib'd to our Rightful and Ever-Glorious Sovereign King George, and other Persons of Great Quality, who have Distinguish'd themselves either by their Treason or Loyalty. The whole Packet humbly address'd to that Truly Noble and Most Illustrious Patriot, Holles Duke of Newcastle, by Mr. John Dunton, Author of Neck or Nothing. The 5th Edition. Price 15.

(II.) The Shortest Way with the King; or, Plain English spoke to his Majesty; being the Third Part of Neck or Nothing; Containing the Secret History of King George's Reign, from the Death of the late Queen, to the Report made in the House of Commons by the Committee of Secrety. Introduc'd with the Secret Reign of the Monarchs of Great-Britain for the last 60 Years. The whole Discoveries humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Rt. Hon. James Stanbope, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. By Mr. John Dunton, Author of the First and Second Part of Neck or Nothing. The Fourth Edition. Price 1 8.

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# King George for Ever: (1)

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THO INT HE HOO or b'diroln't

Protestant Associators of Great-Britain; but more especially to those of the Tower Hamlets, &c.

Dear Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants,

RUE Christian Courage is a Presence of Mind in Danger; a Mind not to be mov'd by the near Approach of Drawn Swords or Death, and much less by that unnatural Rebellion that is now set on Foot by the Pretender and his Popish Adherents, or by any Assaults or Deseats whatsoever: In a Word, 'tis a Considence not to be circumvented or worsted by any Danger or Army, were the Danger never so great, or the Army never so powerful.

Then, Foolish Rebels! Do you think our FEARLESS SOULS (as they are now enter'd into a Voluntary and strict Association with the

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truly Brave and Loyal Shbjects of Great-Britain are capable of Wounds or being Daunted? Why tear this FLESH from off my Bones you touch not me (whilft I fight for the best Prince upon Earth, I mean KING GEORGE my alone Rightful and ever Glorious Sovereign) for know this is not DUNTON, but his Robe! Our Lives and Fortunes (if we are Loyal) are the King's, and nothing (till the High-Church Rebels are quite Routed) can we call our own but DEATH, and that small part of Mother Earth, that Measures out our Length and Breadth, then King George for Ever, for we are all oblig'd, as sincere Protestants and loyal Subjects, to fix the Crown on his Royal Head, tho' it were through a Sea of Blood, as knowing true Christian Courage casts a kind of Honour upon God, in that we shew that we believe his Goodness while we trust ourselves in Danger upon his Care only, whereas the Coward ecclipses his sufficiency by unworthily doubting, that God will not bring him off, or if we dye in the Field of Battle, we need defire no greater Honour then to have this Plain Epitaph writ on our Graves.

Here lyes a True Englishman (or Protestant Associator) who dy'd in Defence of his Religion, King and Country.

So that DEATH OR VICTORY is now before us, and he that Deferts King George (after he had folemnly promis'd and engag'd to stand by and support him to the utmost of his Power) ought to be hang'd at his own Door, or at least mark'd on his Cheek for a base Coward.

Gentlemen,

Dunton's Speech to the Afforiators.

Gentlemen, I would not have you think I introduce this Oration to the Afficiators, with a Description of TRUE COURAGE, with any Delign to boaff of the early Hazards I ran in exposing the Enemies to King George (tho had I a Million of Lives, I would have ventur'd em all in detecting the Listed Rebels in Ireland, and Jacobite Plots in England); but I hope I may, without Vanity fay, I had never ventur'd Neck or Nothing, in Accufing Oxford and Bolingbroke whilst they were Reigning Favourites, but that I thought to dye in fecuring the Protestant Succession, was the most pious and glorious Exit I could make.

to fix the Crown on his All may bave, J. bsoll layor If they dare try a Glorious Life or Grave-Herb.

kind of Honour upon God, in that we thew But if they - DARE NOT TRY \_\_ (fhon'd the Pretender usurp his Majesty's Throne) they must Turn Papists, live Slaves, and dye Wretches. Then dear Countrymen, and Fellow Protestants, let us all joyn as, one Man, Heart, and Voice, and cry aloud, King George for Ever. Neither can any High-Church Rebel (or English Jacobite) doubt but this is the hearty and constant Prayer of every True Protestant (Dr. W-ton and his High-Church Mobbers only excepted) now living in the Tower Hamlets, that reads the following Affociation, viz.

Tower-Hamlets, October the 26th, 1715, in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord

Hereas there has been a horrid and de-Volume testable Confpiracy formed and carried on by Papifts, and other Wicked and Trayterous Gentlemen, Day Coward. B 2

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Persons, against his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, by encouraging an Invalion from abroad, and flirring up Infurrections and Rebellions at home, in order to subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberty; We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely and solemnly profess, testify and declare, That his present Majesty King George is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms; and we do accor. dingly Affociate our felves, and mutually promife and engage to fland by and affift each other to the utmost of our Power in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most facred Person, Family and Government, against the Pretender, who stiles himself King James the 3d, and all his Adherents, and in maintaining the Prote Stant Succession to the Crown of these King. doms, according to the feveral Acts of Parliament made to that Purpose.

Loyal Affociation which I subscrib'd November the 3d, 1715, at the White-Lyon in White-Chappel; and I dare affirm there is not one Protestant in all your Hamlets (Dr. W—ton and his Passive Rebels still excepted) but either has or will subscribe it: For my own Part, had I as many Hands as Briareus; (a) nay, had las many Hands as there are Hairs on my Head, they should all subscribe this Loyal Association, or be chop'd off for Dissaffected and Rebellious Members. For does it not oblige all that Sign it, Heartily, Sincerely and Solemnly to Proses, Testify and Declare, that his present

<sup>(</sup>a) Briarens was a Gyant with roo Hands. Majesty

Dunton's Speech to the Affociators.

Majesty King George is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms, and that for that Reafon we will stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our Power, in the support and defence of his Majesty's most facred Person, Family and Government, against the Pretender and all his Adherents. And Iam fure, he that refuses to enter into such a Loyal Affociation as this, is neither a fincere Protestant, nor a good Subject; and therefore we find those WORTHY PATRIOTS, the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and great Numbers of the Principal Inhabitants, and others residing in the Tower-Hamlets. have most readily subscrib'd this Association; and for my own Share, when that truly Loyal and most ingenious Gentleman, JUSTICE MITCHUM did me the Honour (in his own Person) to ask me to subscribe it, I not only fign'd it at the same Time, but affur'd his WORSHIP (and the other Justices then present) 'There shou'd not be one Person in the Tower-Hamlets of my Acquaintance, but I'de Engage shou'd subscribe it too; and I shall now add (to what I faid to JUSTICE MITCHUM upon my subscribing this Association) . That were there a Thousand Branches of that truly Protestant and Illustrious House of Hanover, I shou'd always think the Greatest Loyalty and Affection I cou'd pay to 'em their just due, and as a Proof this, the Subject of this Speech shall be to shew how all the Protestant Associators of Great-Britain, but more especially those of the Tower-Hamlets, may so Associate, as not only to defend his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown, Majefty

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may seence it to every Royal Branch of his He lustrious House to the World's End.

And here (Gentlemen) feeing the daring Example of one Man who lately ventur'd Neck or Nothing in the same Glorious Cause for which we now Affociate, may probably encourage many others freely to offer their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of their King and Country, l'le first discover to my dear Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants what Encouragement Ple give to their Loyal Affociation by my own Person, Estate and Interest, and here Brother Affociators, I shall first inform you, that as I. voluntarily drew my Pen, (I mean ventured Neck or Nothing) to detect the Traytors to Queen Ann, for I now as readily draw my Sword to fix the Grown on King George's Head: For tho' I was bred a Scholar, and not a Soldier, yet when Paffive-Loyalifts, or High-Church Rebels act against their Lawful Sove-1 eign, at fuch a Time every Loyal Subject shou'd dare to fight the Pretender, and he that hath no Sword, should fell bis Garment and by one; (a) and this Advice (Gentlemen) upon the prefent Juncture, concerns not only you, but every Protestant and Free-Born Man of England, that wishes well to his Religion and his Country; and I am perswaded that every Protestant-Associator of Great-Britains (as well as we of the Tower-Hamlers) thinks both in Danger and now to lye at Stake. I am also affor'd that every Loyal. Subject will rejoyce to fee Religion and Properson fertied; if fo, than I am not mistaken in my [Conjectures concerning you of Gentlemen; full at this Time of Opinion, that when the Nation is deliver'd from Drekh whalsdath

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Dunton's Speech to the Affordittors

can you ever hope for a better Occusion to root out POPERY and SLAVERY, then hy making Good your Solemn Promise in this ASSOCIATION to fland by and affift each other in Defence of his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown; for I am bold to say, this Affociation contains and speaks the Defires of every Man that loves his Religion and Liberty, and in faying this, I will excite you to attempt no Hazards for the Honour and Safety of your King and Country, but what I will attempt my felf; and tho' (Gentlemen) 'tis always Neck or Nothing with me, in a just Cause, yet I do affure you, I will put you upon no Danger, but what as Protestants and Loyal Subjects you ought to Embrace of your own Accords, and l'le share in all the Difficulties you dare attempt to fix the Crown on King George's Head. Gentlemen, I propose this to you, not barely as you are my Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants, but as you are my Friends, my Brother Affociators, and many of you my Neighbours. No Man can love fighting for its own Sake, nor find any Pleasure in Danger, and you may imagine I would be very glad to spend the rest of my Days in Peace, I having fuffer'd fo very much during the late Ministry (as you'l find by my Eslay intitled; The Neck-Adventure, inscrib'd to the King, and annex'd to this prefent Speech) but I fee all lyes at Stake: I am to choose whether I will be a Slave and a Papift, or a Protestant and a Free man, and therefore the Cafe being thus, I shall think my felf false to my Country, if I lit still at this Time. I am of Opinion, that when the Nation is deliver'd from English and Scotch **lacobites** 

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facobites, it must be by Force or by Miracle, it would be too great a Prefumption to expect the latter, and therefore our Deliverance must be by FORCE, and I hope this is the time for it. The Pretender's Rebellion has now put a Price into our Hands, and if it miscarry for want of Assistance, our Blood is upon our own Heads; and he that is Passive at this time, may very well expect that God will Mock when the fear of Afflictions comes upon him, which he thought to avoid by being indifferent. If the Pretender prevails, farewel Protestant Religion, and English Liberties for ever. in these Kingdoms, for all the kind Words the Pretender gives us in his Manifesto is not for the Sake of Protestants, but in order to fettle Popery and Arbitrary Power in Great-Britain; you may fee what to expect if he get the better, by the mischiefs that have been done by his Jacobite Mobs in London, Bremford, Oxford, Briftol, Manchefter, Burton, and other Places; and the Pretender hath also given to the Town of Preston a Taste of the Bloody Method whereby he will maintain his Army; and you may fee what fort of People his Army shall confit of, by their stabbing Lord Farfar in feveral Places, when they could not carry him off from the field of Battle; and therefore (Gentlemen) if you have not Mind to ferve fuch Mafters, then fland not by and fee your Countrymen Periff, when they are endeavouring to defend you. I don't freak this, that I doubt the Loyalty or Courage of any one of my Affociated Brethren, but to excite all the Protestants of Great Britain speedily to enter into the fame Loval Association that we of the Tower-Hamlets so readily and universally subscrib'd. my

Dunton's Speech to the Affociators:

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my own Share, I promise on my folemn Word, that all that have been hitherto backward to enter into this Affociation against the Pretender, that if they'l now subscribe it if they fall in the Day of Battle, I will my felf Petition our Excellent Prince, that the Lois their Families sustain by their Death, may be doubly tepa'r'd. Gentlemen, I impose on no Man; but let every English Protestant (not yet enter'd into an Affociation against the Pretender) lay his Hand on his Heart, and confider what he is willing to give to fecure his Religion and Liberty, and to all fuch I promife (as well as to all my Brother Affociators of the Tower-Hamlets) that if we prevail against the Pretender (as no fear but we shall, as appears by the great Defeat they have already had at Prefton Penrith, and in the Scotch Highlands) I will be as Industrious to have them recompensed for their Charge and Hazard in defeating the Pretender's Rebellion as I will be to feek it for my felf. And this Advice I give to all those Cowards that stay behind, or will not enter into this Protestant Association, that when they hear the Papists have committed any Outrage, or there is any Rifing, that they will get together, for it is better to meet their Danger, then expect it. Gentlemen, I have no more to fay (with respect to the Risque I resolve to run off my Life and Fortune in defending his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown but this I shall be always willing to lose, my Life, in so just a Cause, for I was never unmitling to dye for my Religion and Country; then King George fon Ever, which (as he's a Protestant Prince, and common Father to all his People Mind Affociation that De of the Tomer-Plane

ters to readily and univertally subfarib'ds for

King George for ever; or,

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will always be the constant Prayer and zealous -Endeavour of every true Englishman 1100 . Joy al And thus, Brother Afforsators, having told you how far I'll venture my own Perfon, Effait and interest, in Defence of my King and Comary Bl next prefume to inform you in whet pious, loyal and couragious manner you hould afficiate with me, that our Afficiation may at tain that glorious End we intend by it and this will be best effected, by being willing to be convinc'd of your invaluable Happiness in being born free, and govern'd by Laws of your own making. Liberty, the Birthright of an Englishman, is fo glorious a Possession, that you can never be too frequently congratulated upon it, nor too often advis'd to hold it fast. And if the Pulpits would perform their Ducy conscientiously, and dwell frequently upon this Subject, 'twould not be at all foreign to their Business, which is to promote Vertue, and the prefent as well as for ture Happiness of Mankindad This certainly would be a Theme much more proper to those good Ends than their old exploded one of Raffeve-Obedsence, and would be moreover a Reparation in kind for the corrupt Politicks, which to the abuse of Scripture and common Sense, they once foread abroad over the Nation, and to which in a great measure must be imputed the fatal Mischiefs which have formerly happen'd both to the Court and Country Tis thefe Re-Storing Clergy that have been the chief Cause of she Pretender's Rebellion: And therefore, Gentlemen, if you would succeed in your Attempt to defeat him, you must never take their Ad vice in Politicks; and when they cant fo much of the Church's Danger, you must be fure to live the Reverfe of their Doctrines ud therefore intreal you,

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2001s Dunton's Speech to the Afficiators: Wira you, Gentlemen, that you will never countenance any of them that shall bufy themselves in Matters of State and Government, out of their Spherebula all my Reading and Experience, I findy that in the most dangerous Diforders and Revolutions of the World, they have ever had a principal Hand; when their chief Work fould be to pray for, and promote the Peace of Church and State, in the Calling God hath fet them. And it never yet came under my Observation or Knowledge, that any Kingdom was happy or prosperous, where they had too great an Influence, fince the primitive Time and Zeal, nor that ever ir incoeeded well to themselves, orgained upon those under their Charge, when they thewed themselves active in temporal Affairs, having a Calling competent to employ the whole Man, and are to give themselves to all Diligence and Piety, wherein they are promis'd a Blefing ; as their great Mafter hath warned them, that his Kingdom is not of this World; and that they should not fight, nor strive, nor intangle themselves with the Affairs of this Life. It's observable, what the pretended Power of one to do fo, In ordine ad Spiritualia, hath brought the World to, and how difficultly in croachments of that Tribe are removed. Tis their faile Coy of the Church being in Danger, that first endanger'd our whole Constitution both in Church and State, and had they not canted so much of Hereditary Right from the Pulpit, the Sham Prince of Wales had never had the Impudence to ftyle himself James 1112 'Tis plain that our feafonable and loyal Affociation wholly owes it Rife to the Pulpit Rebels, or Reftoring Clergy. So that I advise you to bring no Priesterate into VOU

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pour Afficiation vifuyou'd have it either Loyal on Successful aw a see of ed ever year year

But it feems at first light an Abfurdity to imagine, that any Man should need to be preacht to upon these things, that a Protestant should need to be reminded, that his Religion is preterable to that of Rome, and an Englishman that the High-Church Clergy have been the chief, if not the only Cause of the present Rebellion. For tho there be many who flew but little Regard to their Country's Welfare, one would hardly think to fee a Wretch of that monftrous Kind. as to be wholly negligent of his own, and unconcero'd about his Lite, Liberty, or Possessions; and yet in effect we fee feveral Jacobite Priefts, who act as if they had not the least Value of either : for tis too natural for Men to take a Surfeit of Base and Plenty, and after a Series of Health, to lose their taste of it, and by their Carelesness on Excels, invite some Distemper, which may feverely endear to em the memory of a Bleffing, when they no longer enjoy it.

perhaps the best, is not however the strongest in the World, notwithstanding that it has hither-to-had Strength enough to recover it self out of many dangerous Distempers, by the Help of some how west State Physicians, (such as Marlborow, Newcastle, Temphend, Stanbope, Cadegan, Walpole, Gwyn, Onslow, Steele, Hambden, who assisted it in its Extremity. Het this I mention, that you may remember that what has sonce happen'd, may in the Revolve tion of Time and Things happen again, unless proper Gare be taken to prevent it, as the Shocks therefore which your Government has sustantial and the State tested to see my many of which and the State tested to see mention which your Government has sustantial and the State tested to see my many of which must

Dunton's Speech to the Associators. 13
must needs be yet fresh in your Memory, and
may they ever be so) are a Warning to you
to take all necessary Precautions, and improve all
Opportunities to settle and secure it from the
danger of any surure Relapse.

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hich nust Tis not fo very long fince your Liberty fruggl'd as it were for Life, against the wicked Attempts of corrupted Courts, and a debauch'd Ministry Your Rights were openly, as well as fecretly invaded, your Religion almost ruin'd, your Charters ravish'd from you; the Freedom of Elections destroy'd; Magistrates impos'd on you contrary to Law , the Benches in Westminfer Hall fill'd with Papifts, and influenc'd to the pronouncing of tyranous Judgments Juries pack'd, and Numbers of Innocent Men offer'd in Sacrifice to the Malice of Popillo Projettors: And to fasten your Chains, Parliaments infulted; intermitted, represented as useles and fuch who durst wish for 'em, branded and treated as Traytors to the Government. And shou'd the Pretender succeed in his design'd Usurpation, you'd fee the same again; but the old English Genius is indeed a Genius of Liberty; and itis to be hop'd that Genius will always prevail, as it has done in the worft of Times, against the most violent Attempts and Machinations of Arbitrary Power. Yes there will ever be a Brood of Vipers among you, who if they cannot subvert your Confittution, will at least be endeavouring to difurb it, to poyfon your Peace, and to make the best or worst they can of your Heats and Divisions. I Your Bufiness therefore is to keep sthefe Wrenches honest (if possible) in their wwn Despights at least to take Care nor HUID ta

Dunton's Speech to the Affociators: 15

and fo arm sem with a Power to your own Destruction.

unite our Whiggs and our Tories against the Pretender's Rebellion, would they but allow themselves the use of their Reason. They have both of them selt the weight of opposite Governments, and when that was their respective Lot, they both endeavour'd to lay the Government under Restraints, and to keep the executive Power within the Limits of the Law. This Harmony in Practice, ought to unite them in Principle, and to bring them both to consider that they should not allow that against others, which they would not have done against themselves.

A Our contending Parties have made a confidevable Advance towards this, in the late Ad for feeding the Succession, which together with their joint owning of the present Govern ment, unites them both in the Whiggish Principle, and destroys the very Notion of Torism, for, properly speaking, no Tory can Submit to the Revolution, or agree to the Act of Succession. The Matter being fo, its the work unreasonable Thing in the World, that fuch a Distinction should still obtain amongst those, who submit to King George, or are allowed any Share in the Administration; the Thing by that Means being destroy'd, there's no Reason to keep up the Name, for there cantibes no Tory in the proper Sense of the Word, but those who always adher'd to the late Kings and do non own his presended Son would

Dunton's Speech to the Associators: 15

Then King George for Ever! For he that Affociates to defend his Majesty's just Title to the
British Crown against the Popish Pretender (in that
Pious, Loyal, and Courageous Manner here deforib'd) revives A Golden Age (a) in his own
Time, and perpetuates a Succession of Glorious
Reigns in the Illustrious House of Hanover to

the World's End. their bid all selvente

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And thus, Brother Associators, having told you how far I'le venture my own Person, Estate and Interest in Desence of his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown, against the Pretender and all his Adherents; and having also shewn in what manner you Gentlemen of the Tower-Hamlets should so Associate, as your Association may be Victorious, I shall next (in order to excite your utmost Courage and Bravery in the Day of Battle) describe t'ye those Enemies you are to sight against, which are the Popish Pretender and all his Adherents; and having said all I think New cessary on this Head, I shall conclude my SPEECH with some serious Advice relating to our Conduct and Behaviour in the Day of Battle.

And here (Gentlemen) I shall first observe that (as a Popish Pretender and his High Church Adherents are the Enemies we are to fight against the Protestants (differing from us in some small Things) then against Papists, evidently shews, that Popery is no such formidable Thing to many of our High-Church Men as it is and will be to

<sup>(</sup>a) Alluding to a Book I lately inscribed to the King, intitled, The Golden Age, or a Vision of the future Happiness of Great Britain (in the Illustrious House of Hanover) to the World's End.

Hearty

King George for ever ; or,

Hearty Protestants, and such as have effectually received the Love of the Truth. However by the Liws which will be in force when the Throne is Papal (as it must be if the Pretender usurp his Majesty's Throne) all Protestants must be excluded from both Houses. For all these must then pass under the notion of Hereticks, and as fuch, not only by the Constitution of feveral Popes, but by the Decree of a General Council, received as obliging in Popish Countries; they are made uncapable of being admitted to any publick Counsels, or of chusing any to fit This is but a Branch of one of the last Penalties we must then Ive under; and thus all Hopes of any Relief by Parliaments, under fuch a Successor, are quite blasted. Valle of and

As for Laws, such as are, or may be made before-hand for restraining Popery, and securing our Religion under a Popish Soveraignty; they will then be judged Nulhties, for they are no Laws which are against the common Good; but these will be counted mischievous Acts, of a pernicious nature and tendency, being for the support of Herese, against their Catholick Interest; They will be null and void also, without any formal Repeal, upon another Account, viz. because enacted by an incompetent Authority: For our Parliaments are now, and have been long constituted of such as they count Hereticks; and these by the Decrees and Principles of their Church have no (p) Juris diction at all, much less that which is Soveraign

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<sup>(</sup>p) Juxta constitutiones Greg. 9. Hareticus privatur conni. Dominio naturali, civili, politico. Si-manca Instit. Cathol. Tit. 46. N. 74.

Dunton's Speech to the Afficiators

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and Legislative. They have no right to proceed in Judgment upon Laws duly made, fo far are they from all just Power to make any. whereas no Laws can be made in these Realms. without the Concurrence of every of the Three States in Parliaments, they will not (if a Popili Pretender Reign) own any of them to be in a Capacity to concur therein.

The KING being an Heretick, is with them no King, he is develted of all Prerogatives and Royalties; hath no Power to call Parliaments, or pass any Bills there tendred; he is no better with them then a private Person; nay, in a worfe Capacity than a good Subject, for by their Principles he may lawfully be killed by a private

Hand. The NOBLES being Hereticks, their Blood is tainted by the highest Treason, the Attainder good in Law (that Law which will then be of most Soveraign Obligation); they have lost all Priviledge of Peers, they have no Titles Baronies, no rights to be Summoned by Writ, if there were any that had right to Summon them. They have forfeited what they had by Descent, though from Popish Ancestors; and what they had by Patent, is null and void, Since our Princes were Protestants, they are no more Lords in the sense of the Romish Laws, or a Popish Pretender, nor have more right to fit as Peers in making Laws, than

Laws of Jack Straw's creating.
This is manifest by the first Penalty forementioned, and awarded against Hereticks by the Laws of the Roman Church, which takes Effeet from the first Day of their supposed

Herefe, before Sentence of any Judge."

The

The COMMONS being Hereticks, are no Proprietors, and to have no Power, no Priviledge due to the Commons of England, they are born to no Estates, if they be the Issue of Protestants; the Estates of their Fathers being conficated before they were Born, and fo is all they have acquir'd fince by Purchase, or otherwise. So that (if the Pretender usurps bis Majesty's Throne) they have no Right to be Chosen, nor have Protestants any Right to chuse them, being no Freeholders, nor having title to any Goods or Lands, by any Tenure whatfoever: In short, by the Judgment and Sentence of their Church, all Ranks among us are in a State of Usurpation; we have no Right to Estate or Life (as we are like to find when they have Power); much less any Authority to make Laws. What our Parliaments have enacted, or may do, for the fecuring of our Religion, or Restraint of Catholicks; is no more valid, no more obliging with them, than the Acts or Ordinances of meer Usurpers, nor do they owe nor will they pay them more observance (if the Presender were Crown'd King) than to the Constitution of so many Thieves and Robbers. which will not fecure us is differnable by

But suppose our Laws were valid, and enacted by a competent Authority, yet being against the Laws of the Church, the Soveraign Authority of these will supersede the other: For fo they determine, that when the Canon and the Civil Laws clash, one requiring what the other allows not, the Church Law must have observance, and that of the State be neglected. Their

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Danton's Speech to the Affortators.

Their Law (q) provides for its pre-eminence, in these Words, Constitutions against the Canons and Decrees of the Roman Bishops, are of no Moment. Their best Authors are positive in it, and our own Country affords us Instances of it. The Statutes of Provisoes, and others of like Nature, made in the Reigns of Edward the First, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth, for the relief of the Nation against Papal Incroachments; They were defeated by the Pope's Authority, and in Essection of them till Henry the Eighth's Time.

We may fee hereby what Laws made now for our Security will fignify, when a Popish

Pretender is in Possession.

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Upon the whole, our Danger, as to all our Concerns, Civil and Religious, is very apparent, and looks upon us with fuch a terrible Aspect, as scarce any true Protestant can fully view it without Horror and Trembling, or at least without resolving to venture his Life in fixing our Protestant King on the British Throne: For if the Popish Pretender should Reign in England, our Estates, Lives, and Souls, are in extreme Hazard, and what have me more? That which will not secure us is discernable by the Premises; what expedient may be effectual to rescue us and our Posterity, who with us and all that is dear to both, are now in the very Jaws of Destruction, this is left to the Loyalty and Courage of all Protestant Associators, to con-

fider

<sup>(9)</sup> Constitutiones contra canones & decreta prasulum Romanorum vel bonos mores, mullius sunt momenti. Distinct. 10, 6.4.

to Prot King George for ever 15 or 10

fider in the Field of Buttel ; fo that (Gentlemen) You Tee plainly, tis Tyranny, Ropery and Slavery wie fight against, when we draw the Sword against the Precender and his High-Church Rebels, I fay it again, High-Church Rebels, for 'tis plain most of the Pretender's Adherents in the present Rebellion are those High Churchmen, that have canted fo much of the Church being in Danger, and indeed from these Paffive Rebels it is so; for after all those Corruptions I have nam'd of out Popish Rebels, why should we not think it reasonable to believe, that since High-Churchmen have given themselves up to some of the worlt Effects of Popery, God should abandon 'em fo far, as to fuffer 'em to come again under that Yoke, from which by a mighty Hand he deliver'd our Fathers, while High-Churchmen worship him merely out of Form, what difference is there between that and the relling of Bends? If they think a loofe Life may, by I few touches of Sorrow, be fo expiated that thele half carry em to Heaven, is not this Almost as bad as to believe Attrition is sufficient to Salparion ? If they think their coming to Church, of Sacrament, will fave them, is it not as bad Das Papifes opis Operatum? If they blindly deliver Themselves up to a Party, and follow all its Threrests, what better is this than Implicit Obellined! And if they allow themselves in that Hage and Violence, by which many carry on their Opinions, leeking the Ruin of all who Hiffer from them, and spare no Methods, how b falle of cruel foever they be 31 this is not far of the Papifts extingating of Heneticks, and Thying there is no Falth to be kept to them. It by other and many more Particulars we examine wor judgment childiniy ignorant, cannot yet, when

Dunton's Speech to the Affectators. 33

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how much the Spirit of Popery doth still leaven our High-Churchmen, many of these who seem most heartily opposite to it, will be found deeply tinctured with it: And if they are fecretly cornipted with some of the worst Principles of that Religion before they are aware of it, the other Parts will more easily follow, shou'd they ever be able to restore their Popish Pretender. Our Doctrine and Worship are Reformed, That we owe to the last Age, and to our Educations; but if our Hearts and Lives are vitiated by the same Ill Principles, under another Difguise (that of High-Church) it will not be so great a Leap as fome Men imagine to get over that Gulf to downright Popery; fo that you fee (Brother Associators) in fighting against the Pretender and his High-Church Adherents, we fight against Tyranny, Slavery and Popery. ruen Worthin hi

Popery, That depends wholly upon nice and poor UNCERTAINTIES, and unprovable SUPPOSALS: As 1ft, That Peter was Bishop of Rome. 2dly, That he left there one to be Heir of his Graces and Spirit, in a perpetual, unfailable Succession. 3dly, That he so bequeathed his Infallibility to his Chair, as that whofoever fits in it, cannot but speak Truth; so that all who fit where he fat, must by some fecret Instinct, fay as he taught; that what Christ said to him absolutely, without any Respect to Rome, must be referr'd, yea, ty'd to that place alone, and fulfill'd in it. stby, That Linus, Clemens and Clerus the Scholars, and Supposed Successors of Peter, must be preferr'd (in the Headship of the Church) to John the beloved Apostle, then still living. sthly, That hewhose Life is oft times monstrously debauch'd, whis Judgment childifuly Ignorant, cannot yet,

when

per neither was not can be broken at the stocks and Stones, and painted Clouts, with the family belong as is due to our Creator; and left that practice should appear to her simple Clients to palpably opposite to God's Law, most sacrifugiously stifles one of the Ten Commandments in their yulgar Catechisms and Prayer Books.

madity of Christ, while they give unto it Ten madity of Christ, while they give unto it Ten Thousand places at once, and yet no Place. Thousand no Flesh, several Members without Place, without other, bacidents of Substance and Accidents that cannot be freely self, or perceived, so that they make a Monster of their Saviour, wor not thing they make a Monster of their Saviour, wor not thing they make without Conscience with place.

n Papely, That utterly overthrows the Perfection of Christ's Satisfaction of for if all be not paid; show hath the latisfy'd? If Temporal Purish the paid of the Perfect of the paid of the paid of the paid of the paid by us, how lare thoughts fived by thin I be paid of an added

Popery, That hath made more Scriptures than everlane Holy Spirit dictated or the ancient Church rectived and thole which it doth make, imperiorally solutions upon the World, and white it him derivative out Cur les against all that will anot add these Books to Gods, seems to dely the Chrispronomica by God himself to those that add unto his Word, Rev. 22. 18.

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Popery, That erects a Throne in the Conscients to a meer Man, and many Times rather a Mono ster, than a Man, and gives him absolute Power to make a Sin of that which is none, and to distince with that which is none, and to distince of Faith, and to impose them upon New cessity of Salvation to make wicked Men Saints, and Saints Gods of on even by the Conscients, and Saints Gods of on even by the Conscients, and Saints Gods of on even by the Conscients of Papills, lewed and undeserving Men have leap'd into their Calendar a yet being once install'd there, they have the Honour of Altars, Temples, and Invocations; some of them in a Stile sit only for their Maker and was a leaf of them.

Comfort, whill it teacheth us, That we neither can nor ought to be allured of the Remillion of our Sins, and of present Grace, and future Sal-I vation; that we can never know whether we have received the true Sacraments of God, the can't we can be cause we cannot know the Intention of the Mist nifer, without which they are no Sacraments of

Popery, That racks the Conscience with the needless torture of a necessary Shrift, wherein the vertue of an Absolution depends on the substantial ness of Consession, and that upon Examination; and the sufficiency of Examination is so substantial substantial Cases of unresolved. Doubts in this seigned Pennance) that the poor Soul never knows when it is clear.

Popery, That under Pretence of Religion playso the Bawd to Sin, whilst both in Practice, it tolerates open Seems, and prefers Fornication, in some Cases, before Honourable Matrimony, and gently Blanches over wilful Violations in Gods Law, with the sayourable title of Kenish Crimes.

Popery,

Pepery, That makes Nature vainly proud, in joining her as Copartner with God in our Justification, Salvation, and idly pushing her up with a conceit of her Perfection and Ability to keep more Laws than God hath made, whence their Doctrines of Merit and Supererugation, &c.

Popery, That requires no other Faith to Justification in Christians, than may be found in Devils themselves; who, besides a consused Apprehension, can assent to the Truth of God's revealed Will, and Popery requires no more.

Popery, That instead of the pure Milk of the Gospel, hath long fed her starved Souls with such idle Legends, as the Reporter can hardly deliver without Laughter, nor their Abettors be told of without Shame and Disclamation; so that the wifer sort of the World read these Stories on Winter Evenings for Sport, which the poor credulous Multitude hear in their Churches with devout Astonishment.

Papery, That requires nothing but meer Formality in our Devotion; the Work wrought suffices alone in Sacraments, and in Prayers; if the Number be repeated by Rote, no Matter for the Affection; as if God regarded not the Heart, but the Tongue and Hands; and while he understands us, cared little whether we understand our selves.

Blood of Princes, that in some Cases teaches and allows Rebellion against God's anointed; and both suborneth Treasons, and Excuses, Pities, Honours and Rewards the Actors.

Popery, That overloads Men's Consciences with heavy Burdens of infinite, unnecessary Traditions,

Dunton's Speech to the Afforingers

Traditions, far more than ever Moses commented upon by all the Jewish Rabbins; imposing them with no less Authority, and exacting them with more Rigour, than any of the Royal Laws of

their Maker.

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Papery, That cozens the vulgar with nothing but shadows of Holiness in Pilgrimages, Processions, Offerings, Holy-Water, Latin Services, Images, Tapers, rich Vestures, garish Altars, Crosses, Censings, and a Thousand such like Things, fit for Children and Fools, robbing them in the mean time of the found and plain

Helps of true Piety and Salvation.

Popery, That cares not by what wilful Fal-shoods, Equivocations, Perjuries and Abominations it propagates it self, and maintains its Credit: And therefore being conscious of her own Villanies, goes about to falsifie and deprave Authors, that might give Evidence against her, to outface all ancient Truths, to foist in Gibionitish Witnesses of their own Forging, and leaves nothing unattempted against Heaven and Earth that might advance her Faction, and disable her innocent and just Accusers.

This! This! is the True Figure of Popery, through whatever OPTICKS our High-Church Rebels, (the English and Scotch Jacobites) may have view'd it. This (Gentlemen) is that Popish Pretender (I mean that Bloody Religion) that we have Associated our selves to fight against, and I'l appeal to the Conscience of every true Protestant in the Tower-Hamlets, if a Million of Lives were too many to venture against such avoned Enemies to our Protestant Prince, Laws and Country.

Them King GEORGE for Ever

For they that affociate against the Pretender and his Popish Adherents, fight against Tyranny, Popery and Slavery (and if they Conquer) secure the Church from Danger, and the State from Bondage, to the World's End.

I have engag'd my own Person in your Association to desend his Majesty's just Title to the British Crown, — In what Pious, Loyal, and Couragious Manner you ought to associate with me in the same Glorious Cause — Who the Enemies are that we are to fight against (viz. The Pretender and all his Adherents) I come in the Iast Place to give you some serious Advice relating to your Conduct and Behaviour in the Day of Battle, if the Pretender's Forces (after being Twice Routed) shou'd dare to continue their cursed Rebellion.

And here I shall speak to my Brother Asfociators, not only as they have Lifted themselves for SOLDIERS (i. e.) have mutually engag'd to stand by and assist each other in Defence of his Majesty's Sacred Person, Family, and Government, against the Pretender) but as they are CHRISTIANS too; and certainly Religion, though it softens Men's Manners, cannot be thought to make their Heads fo, nor to degrade the true Valour of Men into the cowardise and effeminacy of a Woman: For tho' it mollifies Beaftial and Savage Natures, yet it does not abate the Courage of Mankind, but advances it under the Conduct of Prudence, heightens Valour, by directing it to its proper Object; enlarges the Christian Soldiers Forestude, by propounding strong Arguments to incourage it, and makes their Virtue look like it felf. For

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For (t) it discovers to Men the Vanity and Transitoriness of this lower World, for the Sake of which they are so loth to part with their Lives. (2) It enables them to run through Difficulties and Hazards, by injoyning Mortifirations and Austerities to themselves; enduring Hardship, as good Soldiers of Jesus Christ, prepares them for the troubles of a Temporal Warfare; gives them patience to bear, and Courage to overcome all their Mifery. (3) It gives them sufficient Hopes of God's Assistance in all their lawful, though difficult Encounters: For he, giving his Spirit to them that ask him, entitles them to Omnipotence it self. (4) It assures them of the Pardon of their Sins, the want of which makes Men Cowards, and afraid to die. (5) It promises a future Life after this is ended. of which Men have an invincible Evidence in the Resurrection of our Saviour. This will make them (like the ancient Martyrs) stand (against the Pretender and all his Adherents) as if their Bodies were impenetrable, look the stoutest Enemies in the Face, bear up against the Shock and Fury of an Adversary, whilst they view their Bodies only as the outward Garments of their Minds, which they may lay aside without losing: EVERY WOUND MAKES BUT A NEW BREATHING-PLACE FOR THEIR SOULS, which coveting Enlargement, through these Holes, endeavour to make their Passage to it. The View of Immortality causes great Minds to scorn the Advantages of this Life, wish for their Translation, and despise all the Terrors of Death. And lastly (to name no more) Religion makes Men more obedient to their Commanders, and orderly in their Deportment, by 109 E 2 teachteaching them to be subject for Conscience-sake, to mind that Rank in which they stand, and not to intrench on the Authority of others; to be sober and temperate, that they may be sit to Warch or Fight; and to be diligent and faithful in their Place and Station, that they may with Resolution either withstand or assault an

the Signal of the Conquest of to feetire w.vmsca

I come next to give fome ferious Advice. with respect to your Conduct and Behaviour in the Day of Battle; and here I must inform you, if you'd Rout the Pretender and his Popish Adherents, you must lay aside all your Incumbrances, those Impedimenta Militia, that weary the Christian Soldier in his March, and hinder his Activity in all his Encounters: Let us lay aside every Weight (faith St. Paul) and the Sin which doth so easily befet us: All fi thiness and superfluity of noughtiness, says St. Fames: We must leave our finful Passions and Vices behind us; if we will press forward for the prize of our High-Calling, and the pomps and vanities of a phantaflick World must be first blown off like loofe Corns, before we Discharge at Principatities and Powers, and attaque those Spiritual Wickednesses, who being posted in High-Places, have already gain'd the Advantage of the Ground: All softness and effeminacy must be abandoned, and we must first shake off Youthful Lingts, if we intend to encounter more rugged Enemies detection converges command in

Armour. The last Thing a Soldier parts with, is his Sword, nor is the dressed till he is girded to it. In Times of Difficulty he sleeps in Armour and in the intervals of Danger (though to Y (8)

Dunton's Speech to the Affociators.

he may put it off, yet) he keeps it in his View and Power : Hence is that Direction of St. Paul, Wherefore, take unto you the whole Ares mour of God, that ye may be able to withfrand in the evil Day; and, having overcome all, to stand (Ephes. 6. 13). Nothing then remains after the Victory, but to keep the Field, which is the Signal of the Conquest; to secure what you have now gain'd, behold with Joy the Salvation of God, and to put on your Eternal Crowns.

Now what those particular pieces of Armour are, by which Christians encounter with Success. the Apostle also directs to, as a most faithful

and generous Commander.

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(1) Truth Girt about your Loyns, that you be not betray'd by false Infinuations. Possess your felves of all the faving Doctrine of the Gospel, that no Heresy may be able to oppose the Divine Sentiments of your Minds: And let this clasp close about you, that fo, like the ancient Military Girdle, it may fix and fasten your other Armour, that it may keep in your Bodies, that they may not fwell with Lust or Intemperance, but make them subservient to your Minds, and the uses of Religion; and that it may knit and fortify your Loyns, that you may be prepared, and strong, for Battel.

(2) You must also take Righteousness for your Breast-Plate; Obedience to the Orders of your Supream Commander, when conveighed to you by intermediate Officers. And here your Exercife must be sincere, and according to the utmost of your Power, universal. This will guard you from any inordinrte Fears and Anguish in your Minds, and mortal Wounds from the affaults of Sin. (3) You.

firm Belief possessing your Minds, both of the Promises and Threats of Heaven; and this will quench all the siery Darts of the Wicked. This lifts the Soul above Difficulties, makes it conquer in the midst of Thunder; and though this may roul up and down the Clouds, our Faith Arms us against its Power, and makes it break under our Feet: The belief of the Promises will excite our Endeavours fully to possess them, and an Assurance that God's Threats are infallible, will make us diligent and vigilant to avoid them: This will help us to Conquer this World, whilst it reaches to us the Glaries of the next.

Now lest thus accounted, we should go forth and fight in our own Strength, and, like the Wicked, rage and be consident; we must add to all Watchfulness and Prayer: Vigilance that we are not taken by Surprize, and thus made Prisoners of War, and Prayer too, that the Lord of Hosts may joyn in the Encounter, deaden all the Pretender's Bullets, and add a greater

Power to our own.

And now, that our Armour is thus fixed, we must prepare and make ready for the Battel: The Drums beat, and the Trumpets sound, and every Man must hasten to his Colours, and put himself into his Rank and Order! The World and the Flesh are Confederates with the Devil, to Conquer and lead you away in Triumph, and their Vanguard begins to appear. Remember therefore the Obligations of your Baptism, that Sacramentum Militare by which sast the Romans in their Oath) you are engaged to fight the Battels of your Leader; to with stand all the Temptations of the Devil, abandon

Dunton's Speech to the Affociators.

don all the Lufts of the Flesh, and defy the Pomps and Allurements of the World: Remember those that have gone before you, who through Faith and Patience inherit the Promises; especially our Supream Lord himself, who calls to you as Julius Casar was wont to his Soldiers, not to go yonder, but to come hither and make yourselves Partners in the Victory: He himself has fet you an Example, engaged you by immense Issues of his Love, and is gone to prepare Crowns for you, if you remain faithful to the Death. Pluck up therefore your Courage and Resolution; let Comardise and Fear be ashamed, and sneak, and not appear in a Day of Battel.

A few Cowards are enough to diforder a whole Army; their Fear makes them full of Mistakes, they will create Light in the midst of Darkness, and take the Sparks in their own Eyes, for Fires in the Camp of the Enemy; and if they are prevailed upon to Fight, they firike Winking, and like the old 'AvdaCaras, ventilate only, and beat the Air, or fall upon their Friends, and disorder the Host. Carnal Fear therefore must have no Place in the Christian

Camp of our Affociators.

But above all (Gentlemen) you must be at Unity among your felves; and there is nothing in all the Christian Religion, to which Men are more frequently and pathetically exhorted: This Cements the Church of God, which the Lord's Supper both represents and increases. If an Army once break their Ranks, they make a Gap to receive the Enemy, who foon spies such an Advantage to break and rout the main Body. And if Christians, by Diffe-

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rences among themselves refuse to stand by and affift each other; (to repeat the Promise in our Afforiation) leave their Station, and invade each others Rights and Office: Satan, being the Prince of the Air, presently plays upon them from on High; and having cantoniz'd those that were before united, crumbles them into Faction and Divisions, and makes the Church fight against it felf, that joyning his Forces with one Party, he may increase the Schifm, till he has destroyed another, and weakened all: And if those that remain yet undivided do not make good their Front against him, by filling up the Places of the Dead, his Name is Legion (a) and he will pour down his Troops upon us, till we are put into an eternal Confusion, and routed beyond the possibility of a Rally.

For what Countenance can we expect from him that is Defender of the Faith, if we raile Disturbances by our Divisions? Nay what Protection from God himself, when instead of opposing the Pretender and his High-Church Rebels, we run upon each other, and destroy our selves, and sty the Methods of Divine Provi-

dence.

Instead of Quarrels therefore, let us encourage one another to Love, and to good Works, and fight the good Fight of Faith, that prostrates our Enemies, and lays them at our Feet; Mortify all our Reigning Sins, and persevere in all the Duties of Religion, that we may lay hold of Eternal Life; and, through Jesus Christ, be more than Conquerors. For inward Guilt will make our Musquets recoil upon our selves, our Swords

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<sup>(</sup>a) Mat. 5, 9.

Dunton's Speech to the Accintors. 33

we are called to Fight the Battles of our Rightful Sovereign against the Pretender, we shall sheath them with such trembling Hands in the Bowels of our Popish Adversaries, that we shall give them time to make a Pass at our own. Let us therefore, whilst we engage our Enemies, first make Friends with our selves, and then contend with Faithfulness and Courage, that no Fear may cause us to give back, nor any Hypocrise make us Treacherous; we otherwise bustle and sight for Satan, in the Name of God; and instead of Kindling our Sacrisice with Coals from the Altar, we burn it in the Flames of

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Finally (Gentlemen) that you may know how to use, as well as gain a Victory, you must not swell and be puffed up with your Successes; for this is fo far from being an Argument that you grow in Grace, that you have drunk Poison, and are even blown up by the Devil. The Protestant Associator, or Christian Soldier, must be the more humble and modest, by how much the more he is Victorious: This is the way to possess your Conquests, and your selves too; and whilst ye thus demean your selves, you still You can go on to compleat your Triumphs. never be fecure in this World, but your whole Lives are a continued Warfare; the Enemy will Assault where he cannot Conquer, and will trouble those whom he cannot overcome: He will rife again after he is faln, and endeavour o get Dominion over us, even when we have him under our Feet; and is always like a Roaring Lyon seeking whom he may Devour. Be watchful therefore, and always upon your Guard; . 16 A131

28 serotainoff A sate of through Strong George for ever; or,

and let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall; that when he has overpower'd one Temptation, another may not overcome him. Hannibal was vanquished by the Delicacies of Capua, after he had conquer'd the Roman Army, and some were found among the Lapsi, after they had confess'd Christ in a Prison. And if we too having begun in the Spirit, end in the Flesh, our Sensual Pleasures having baukl'd our Progress, and weaken'd our Resolutions, stain all our former Victories over the Devil, Pope, and Pretender.

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So that you see (Brother Associators) tho' we shou'd observe that serious Advice here given, concerning our Condust and Behaviour in the Day of Battle (which all must do that fight the Pretender with Hopes of Victory) yet that in every Fight we stand as it were upon the Brink of a mighty Precipice, which is so full of Horror, that we Tremble to look down from it; we are at present held up by a strong Hand, but as by one single Thread, and till the Rebels are wholly routed, we can never think ourselves secure from so great a Judgment as Tyranny, Popery and Slavery.

But bleffed be God for that Unanimity, that Zeal, that Courage, that Loyalty the Affociators of Great-Britain have hitherto shew'd in the Main-

tenance of our Church and Religion.

ragid our Gracious King to fend all the Dutch Forces to Scotland, to convince his Enemies he dares depend upon the Loyalty and Courage of the Protestant Associators of Great-Britain, but more especially those of LONDON and MIDDLESEX, who to the Eternal Honour of

Dunton's Speech to the Associators: 35 of the Tower-Hamlets, are now following our Loval Example of Entring into a Voluntary and Strict Association against the Pretender and all his Adherents; and may we all fo unite in Defence of our Religion, King and Country, as may convince the World (but more especially our Lawful Sovereign) that the Affociators of Great-Britain are the bravest (as well as the most faithful) Subjects he has; but there is fo much vet to be done for a firm Establishment of the Protestant Religion to all Generations (which now by his Majesty's Encouragement is put into your Hands) as call for all Mens Prayers, and our particular Courage, lest if this Opportunity be let slip, we never have such ain Candully and Pelasmour in the ration

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This feems to me to be an Honour referved for the Afficiators of Great-Britain, as the Crown and Glory of all their Endeavours for the Publick Good. Go on then dear Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants! to raise up this Monument to your Eternal Fame, this will not only make you belov'd and esteem'd by the present Age, but this will endear your Memories to Posterity, and make Ages to come, rise up, and call you BLESSED ASSOCIATORS.

But lest our Sins shou'd yet hinder us from so great a Blessing, we have great Reason to humble ourselves before God this Day; to bewail those Sins which may yet provoke him to punish us, and by Fasting and Prayer to implore his Mercy, that he wou'd go on to preserve our Lawful Sovereign King George from all Violent Attempts; our Church and Religion from all the Designs of its Enemies, and in an especial Manner deliver us from the Presender,

36 :17 King Gedige for rook group ud

Popery and Slavery; and to that End I'le take paraticular care that A BLACK LIST may be primed of all the Non-Affociators of Great Britain, that fo his Majesty may know his Protestant Subjects and resolv'd Friends from Cowards, High-Church Rebels.

Confeientioully observe th

and Papifts.

Then (Brother Affociators) let every Loyal Subject despise the Pretender's Rebellion, for it can do no greater Harm to his Majesty than to fix the Croton on his Royal Head, and to let him know his Friends from his Enemies, who by all they have done to fet a Popish Impostor on the British Throne, have been zealously seeking their own Ruin : For 'tis but just and reasonable that those High-Church (or Passive) Mobbers that have rais'd the present Rebellion, shou'd bear the whole Charge that attends it, his Majesty's PEACEABLE SUBJECTS (the Differers and Low-Churchmen) having had no manner of Hand in it, and have done all they cou'd (both by their Prayers and Arms) to suppress it; and though 'tis true, a great deal of Protestant Blood has been Spilt at DUM-BLAIN and PRESTON, by those perjur'd Rebels MAR and FOSTER, yet no Rebellion against KING GEORGE will succeed, WHILST there's a Victorious Marlborough, Argyle, Stanhope, Cadogan, Wills, Carpenter, to Head his invincible Armies; WHILST there's Protestant Affociators to fight his Battles; WHILST there's fuch a Glorious Ministry as now blesses his Sacred Person and Kingdom, and (which Crowns our present Happiness;) WHLST there's Two fucbi Loyal Parliaments as are now Sitting (a) who

edi(a) in England and fretando evad

resolve

Dunton's Speech to the Associators: 37 resolve (by NEW ACTS, if the old are not strong enough) to secure us from Papish Pretender's to the World's End.

Then King George for Ever! For they that

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Then King George for Ever! For they that Couragiously Enter into the Field of Battle, and Conscientiously observe that serious Advice I have here given concerning their Conduct and Behaviour in sighting the Enemies to their King and Country, will certainly give em a Total Rout, which for ever sixes the British Crown on his Royal Head, who now most justly and most deservedly wears it.

And so, dear Countrymen, Fellow-Protestants, and Brother Associators, FAREWEL, 'till we meet in the Field of Battle, where, 'We be'seech thee, O Lord of Hosts, grant us such Loyal and Invincible Courage, as may convince all the World (but more especially our English and Scotch Jacobites) that we deserve that truly Protestant and Glorious Prince that now adorns the British Throne, and may he (and his Illastrious House) ever do so, 'till time shall be no more.

Bruing of Amen, Amen, Amen, bus MIAJ8

Victorious Marlborough

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Author of this Speech.

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Funeral Sermon for the Two Beafts that are to flaughter'd upon Tower-Hill this Session of Parliament, upon these Words, But these as natural brute Beafts made to be taken and destroy'd, 2 Pet.

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## The Neck-Adventure: THE THE TENE OR THE GOLD SHIT SHIT

### CASE and SUFFERINGS

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# Mr. JOHN DUNTON

AUTHOR of those Early Discoveries, intitled,

The Court Spy, Neck or Nothing, Queen Robin, and, The Impeachment.

Which not only defeated the Jacobite-Plot in Southwark to Restore the Pretender, but were the fole Occasion why the Irish Parliament inspected the Pretender's Lifting of Men in Dublin, and of wholly suppressing that traiterous Project.

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LOWDON:

Printed in the Year, 1715.

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The Neck-Adventure; or, The Case and Sufferings of Mr. John Dunton.

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of His Most Excellent Majefty.

GREAT SIR.

HO' I have had the Honour not only to diftinguish my felf in the Defence of your Majesty's just Title to the Crown of these Kingdoms, at a Time when 'twas the greatest Article of Danger to do so; but have likewise, since your Glorious and Peaceable Accession to your Throne, more than once proclaimed my Share in the Joy that gave to all good Protestants, as well as good Subjects; and (in my Two Esfays, intitl'd, The Secret History of Queen Robin, and The Golden Age, reviv'd by your Majesty) have even presumed so far on my Gracious Sovereign's innate Goodness, as to approach his Sacred Person with my unfeigned Congratulations, and Humble Loyal Tenders of my Life and Fortune, (neither of which has been, or shall be spared, whenever my Prince's Service calls for them) yet I can truly fay, this is the first time I **QDY8** 

ever approached your Royal Presence with Shame or Grief, or thought it possible to do so; nor could any thing except the Necellity I am under to lay my Sufferings at your Majelty's Feet, for the best Cause (viz. the Protestant Religion, and the Succession of your Illustrions House) have made me Sad in my loved Prince's Prefence, whose Gracious Affect chears all other Loyal Subjetts

But before I proceed to speak my Griefs to my Sovereign, I (as in just Gratitude and Duty bound) humbly beg your Majefty's Permission to make my grateful Acknowledgments for that Noble Mark of your Majesty's Gracious Acceptance of my Loyal and Affectionate Services, the Gold Medal which your Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order me by Mr. Gatekey, an Honour more valuable to me, as coming from my loved Sovereign, than Crowns and Scepters from any other Hand. 'Tis not, Great Prince, the intrinsick Value of the Gift, but the Giver, that weighs with me; and as a Testimony of this Truth, I beg leave to affure your Majefty, that the Treasures of both Indies, if offer'd for that Mark of my Gracious Sovereign's Favour, should not purchace the Medal of me, nor any thing but Death, or your Majesty's Service (for which I exposed my Life, and almost facrificed my All) PART THAT AND THE PLEASED RECEIVER. There is a Charm in ROYAL FAVOUR, that is not to be express'd, and can only be imagin'd by those that are bless'd with it, as I have largely prov'd in my Essay on the forefaid Medal wat layed along the Da

I come now to the other Motive of this Address to my Gracious Sovereign And here I must beg your Majelty's Patience and Permission to lay

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lay before your facred View, some things that may at first sight not seem so necessary to my present Purpose, which yet are really so, to give your Majesty a distinct Notion both of my Services and Sufferings for your sacred Person and Royal House. However, not to be too tedious to my Gracious Sovereign, I shall be as concise as possible in the whole Relation, and then (as I ought) humbly submit my self to your Majesty's Wisdom and Clemency, who, under God, are the sole Arbitrator of my suture Happiness or Misery in this World; and its for that reason I call this Humble Address to your Majesty my NECR-AD. VENTURE.

To begin with my BIRTH: I am the Son of an eminent and worthy Clergyman of the Establish'd Church, who, with his Spiritual and Temporal Estate, was bles'd with an Income of about Five Hundred Pounds per Ann. I being his Eldest Son, had a particular Care taken in my Education, and more especially that most valuable Part of it, Religion and Morality. At the Fiftteenth Year of my Age, chusing rather an Active than Contemplative Life, I chose a Trade, and was accordingly indulged in that Choice, and put out an Apprentice to the most Eminent Stationer (a) in the City of London, Whether my Master's Moderation and good Usage of me, (owing to his being a constant Hearer of that Pious and Learned Divine, Mr. John How) or the Instructions and Example of my Reverend Father in-

flucenc'd

<sup>(</sup>a) Viz. Mr. Thomas Parkburft, at the Bible and Three Crowns in Cheapfide; who lived to the Sath Year of his Age.

fluenc'd me, I know not; but I had a tender Regard for Fellow-Protestants of every Denomination, and from those early Tears, a just Abhorrence of Popery, and infight into their most dangerous Method to ruin us, by Dividing Protestants amongst themselves. I had from my Touch so just a Notion of that Device, that I was not only the first Proposer of a HEALING AD-DRESS to Sir Patience Ward (then Lord-Mayor of the City of London) to countermine the Tory Apprentices in their Factions Address to King Charles the 2d. but had the Honour to be chose the Presenter of that Address to the Lord-Mayor, out of a select Number of Five Hundred 'Prentices (a). The Protestant Religion and English Liberties were then in apparent Danger, and I thought if the Tory Apprentices did all they could to Ruin their Country (by fowing Divisions amongst Protestants) that 'twas the Duty of the Whig Apprentices to do all they could to Save it (by Moderation and Healing Principles) and I challenge all the Enemies I have in the World (which are only the Tools to the late (b) Ministry) to prove I ever TURN'D MY COAT in Religion or Friendship, from the time I presented that Address to Sir Parsence Ward, to this very Day, or could be once tempted to betray my Country

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(b) Such as Sacheverell, Welton, Smift, De Foe. (either

<sup>(</sup>a) I call these Five Hundred Prentices a SE-LECT NUMBER, as being Leading Prentices, every one of us undertook to procure a certain Number of Hands, and our Address when presented to the Lord-Mayor, was subscrib'd with Thirty Thousand Hands.

An Humble Address to His Majesty. (vii) (either by Pen or Vote). When my LORD F--- fent to me (tho I was then in the Fleet for Debt) to request my Vote and Interest for Knight of the Sh-- for B--ks, I would not fo much as fee the Messenger, to show my Abhorrence of a Candidate that (by his Zeal to perfecute Protestant Dissenters by a Schissm and Occasional Bill) had convinc'd the Friends to the House of Hanover, he was hankering after a Popish King; and there's scarce a Wbig Livery-man in the City of London, but knows I run the Risk of a 'Scape Warrant to Vote for the Four Merchants, and without any other Reward (tho' I could have fold my Vote and Interest as dear as I pleas'd to the Jacobite Party) than that Glorious Satisfaction of having done my Duty to my King and Country, which is miserably Trick'd and Divided by a False Cry of the Church's Danger; and therefore (tho' I resolve to live and die in the Communion of the Church of England, yet) I chuse to unite with any Denomination of Protestants for the Common Safety. And perhaps it is to this Principle and Behaviour (as well as strict Justice in all my Dealings) I owe the GOOD CHARACTER I have maintain'd not only in the City of London, but generally amongst my Fellow-Protestants throughout your Majesty's Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland; as likewise the kind Reception whatever I wrote or publish'd, has always met amongst 'em, which my constant Adherence to the Protestant Interest in general, daily increased, even after my quitting Business, and Retiring to a prisate Life, upon account of severe and frequent Returns of the Stone and Rheumatism.

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As your Majesty has never been any Party-King, but a Common Father to all your People, I prefum'd to think I could not better recommend chose seasonable and hazardous Services I have attempted for your Illustrious House, than to inform your Majesty, they were undertaken by a Person who from his Youth has ever been a Lover of Peace, and for uniting Protefeants of all Denomisations in one National Church : And I (humbly) conceive, That the only may to quiet Differences, and nender contrary Interests subservient to the Interest of the Government, is, Thur the Prince govern himfelf spon a Balance towards att Religious Interefes; for this best POIZES Parties to his Security, renders him Malter of an unversal Affection, and makes him truly and fafely, Prince of all his Country; but the contrary Course narrows his Justice and Mercy, makes the Government to fhine but upon one Patch of the Kingdom, to be Just but to one Party, and Difinherit the rest from their Birthright, which Partial Course always ends in great Disadvantage to the Peace, Plenty, and Safety of Prince and People; and which is the more surprizing, 'one would think that Perfons who (like the Sacheverelites or High-Church-Men) Live as withont God in the World, should not much trouble their Heads what way others take to ferve Him. But thus it is, as if Satan was determin'd not only to make Sinners diligent, but to make em Ridiculous. Here's a Swearer roars and beliows against Atheism, a Whoremonger is for preventing Schifm, and a Man that knows not the first Principles of the Oracles of God, fets up for Orthodoxy. Thus (as the Ingenious BRAD-BURY

#### An Humble Address to His Majesty. (ix)

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BURY has lately observ'd, (a) The Workers of Iniquity have no knowledge, who eat up the People sathey eat Bread. But 'tis strange that those High-Church-Men that were fo zealous to perfecute their Protestant Brethren by a Schism and Occasional Act, should so easily forget that great Saying of King Charles I. (who they pretend fo often and with fo much Honour to remember) in his Advice to Charles II. where he faith [Beware of exasperating any Factions, by the Crosness and Asperity of Some Mens Passions, Humours, or private Opinions, employed by you, grounded only upon their Differences in leser Matters, which are but the Skirts and Suburbs of Religion, wherein a Charitable Connivance and Christian Toleration often diffipates their Strength, whom rougher Opposition fortifieth, and puts the despised and oppressed Party into Such Combinations, as may most enable them to get a full Revenge upon those they count their Persecutors, who are commonly affifted with that vulgar Commiseration which attends all that are faid to suffer under the common Notion of Religion]. And therefore (to use the Words of that good Prelate the late Bishop of Salisbury) As I begun the World upon a Principle of Moderation, and have constantly practifed it hitherto. lo I hope to conclude my present solitary Life with dying a Christian of a comprehensive Charity.

Disturbances, the chiefest of which (besides an unhappy Marriage) was the bold and impudent Attacks I saw made on the British Constitution, and its only humane Security, the Succession of

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of May, 1713.

your Majesty's Illustrious House (that last and dearest Pledge of our Glorious Deliverer King William's tender Affection to these Kingdoms) tho' your Majesty, from your first Accession to the Throne to this time, has done all that honest Men could wish, or mortal Man perform for the Glory and Safety of England, yet a Sett of Envious Men from their feveral Shades, that had been long in the Design of eclipsing your Majesty's Glory, and, like the Council that was held by the Jews against our Blessed Saviour, fay, What do we do ? This Man does many Miracles, and if we let him alone, all Men will believe on him ; fo this late Intermixture of Jacobite Priests and High Church Mobbers, seeing every Day fresh Instances of your Royal Goodness, and Arguments of your Growing Glory, in order to depose your Majesty, and to restore the Pretender, united their Counsels, saying, What do we do? if we let bim alone, all his Subjects will admire and love him. For notwithstanding all our former Black Arts to disguise his Vertues, blast his Honour, and lessen his Authority, we find the People see thro' our thin Pretences, the King survives our Scandals, and lives to make us the common Scorn, and himself the People's Darling, 'tis now notoriously known that Welton and other Jacobite Priests do now hide their Heads for Shame, nay defert their very Pulpits, for fear your Majesty's Justices should make 'em abjure the Pretender, or the Bishop of London should suspend'em for their Drinking a Health to the Fatherless Child and the Widow (a).

(a) There are many of Dr. Welton's Hearers can prove he often Drinks this Jacobite Health.

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#### An Humble Address to His Majesty. (xi)

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Let us therefore (fay these Pulput Rebels) take King George's Prerogative a Peg lower, fmite him with our Tongues, wound him with our Pens, and publish it through the Land, That he is not fit to be trufted with the Sword : Let us raife Fears and Jealousies, call him a Lutheran, a Prefbyterian, a Whig, preach the Church is in Danger from his Administration, and act as furiously as if the Calamities we pretend to fear, were felt already, and from the Experience of the GOOD he has done us, raise a Possibility of his doing as much against us, and by these Ways and Means, we shall turn his Glorious Friends (Marlborough, Town-Stanbope, Bothmar, Cadogan, Gwyn, Walpole, Steele, Ashburst, Hambden, Onslow, Gc.) out of Favour, pack off his Domesticks, deprive him of the Peoples Love and Duty, and accomplish our own Wishes, in restoring our Popish Master, or, which is as well, possess the Places of the late reigning Favourites.

These were the pious Resolves of the Jacobite Priests, (and their infamous Tools the London, Briftol, and Lancashire Mobbers) and were order'd to be printed in the Examiner, Post-Boy, Monitor, and other Rascally Papers, on purpose to Blemish your Majesty's Illustrious Character, and to prove the Hanover Succession a Usurpation. The eminent Danger this was in, Rowz'd all that was Man or Christian in me, and I resolv'd to defend these, or perish with them. In order to this, I publish'd a Book, call'd, The Court-Spy, in which I made an open Discovery of the Dangerous Plot then on Foot for Restoring the Popish Pretender, and thereby defeating your Majetty's Succession, I well knew (and my Discoveries

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veries have been since confirm'd by the Report made by the Committee of Secrecy) the then Ministry were in the PLOT, and therefore would not thank the Discoverer. However, being encourag'd by that Excellent Prelate the late Bishop of Salisbury, I offer'd the Discoveries of both the Design and Conspirators Names to a Secretary of State, the Lord Bolingbroke, and this in Print, that my Countrymen might see how and by whom they were betray'd. His Lordship's Answer was only Silence to me, and a Command to the Shops to take

in none of my Books.

All these Messages and Threatnings from the Lord Bolingbroke, had no other effect on me, but to excite me to proceed (with yet greater Courage and Diligence) not only in dispersing the Book already written, but in seconding it with plainer Discoveries both of the Treason and Traytors in Power, which I did in a Book, intitled, NECK OR NOTHING. This making fuch plain Difcoveries both of the Treasons then acting, and the Trayeors engaged in it, incensed the before Silent Secretary (who found his own Name at Length in the List of the Traytors) to iffue out Six Warrants for the feizing me; which produced a third Attack on his Lordship, call'd, The Impeachment, and Address to the Queen, in which I confirm'd my former Accusations, and offer'd to appear and make them good, if her Majesty would give her Royal Protection to my felf and Witnesses. But Oxford and Bolingbroke knowing I resolv'd to expose their Treason, tho' I died on the Spot, not only kept these Discoveries from coming to her Majesty's Ears, but sought my utter Destruthien; so that now I did not know whether I might

An Humble Address to His Majesty: (xiii)

might reckon my felf amongst the Living or Dead, and therefore (being still refolv'd to defend your Majesty's just Title to the British Crown, tho it were through a Million of Dangers or Sea of Blood) I now fell to writing an Esfay, I intitled, Dunton's Ghoft, or, A Speech to the most Remarkable Persons in Church and State, (but more especially to those plotting Lords that then fat at the Helm of publick Affairs) for being now civilly Dead, I thought the best Service I could do to the Hanover Succession, (seeing there were Six Warrants in fearch for my Mortal Part) was to appear every Week as a GHOST, that so (if possible) by this new and furprizing Appearance, I might open the Eyes of those blinded and deluded Wretches the English and Scotch Jacobites, or at least (as we were deny'd the Royal Protection) might do Justice to my self and Witnesses; but whether I did or not, this Weekly Ghoft had the good Luck to convince your Majesty's Friends, that I would leave no Danger or Project unessay'd to detect the Treason of the late Ministry, and by the Bleffing of God upon this (fixt Resolution) my Four Books, intitled, The Court-Spy, Neck or Nothing, Impeachment, and Dunton's Ghost, not only defeated the Jacobite Plot in Southwark to Restore the Pretender, (as I can prove by Persons of undoubted Credit) but were the fole Occasion why the Irish Parliament inspected the Pretender's Listing of Men in Dublin, and of wholly suppressing that traiterous Project, as I can also prove by an Original Letter that was fent to me by that Person of Honour from whom I receiv'd all those Discoveries, that not only proved Oxford and Bolingbroke two Traytors to cheir

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#### (xiv) The Neck-Adventure; or,

their Queen and Country, but defeated all their Plots to restore the Pretender, but till that very time that I charged 'em with High-Treason (which Accusation I subscrib'd with my own Name, and offer'd to prove by credible Witnesses) they past with unthinking Churchmen for two Glorious Patriots, and with the good Queen, for two Loyal Subjects. —— But

Kind Heaven at last has the Inchantment broke,
And sav'd us by a Providential Stroke;
Justice Divine was gloriously display'd,
To hurl them from that Throne which they betray'd:
Britons shall bless that Day for Years to come,
Which sav'd the State from France, the Church from
(Rome.

Then Your Majesty will easily believe, that my daring to expose the Treason that was plotting in York-Buildings and Whitehall, at the very · Time when the Traytors accas'd were Reigning Favourites (and in that Sense Monarchs of Great Britain) must needs exasperate the Guilty Secretary, and (confequently) expose my Person to a Thousand Dangers, and tis certain my Lord Bolingbroke spar'd neither Pains nor Cost to find me out, but as if my affuming the Title of Gooft (when I could serve Your Majesty in no other Form) had made my Body Invisible, or as if I had been really difembody'd, by bare calling my felf a SPIRIT, I was now no more afraid of this Guilty, whoring, Jacobite Lord, than I was of my best Friend (I mean that PERSON OF HO-NOUR that fent me all those Secrets that I had ventured NECK OR NOTHING to publish).

#### An Humble Address to His Majesty. (XV)

And as a Proof of this, I never left the City of London, in the Time of my greatest Danger, but went every Day to the Royal Exchange, or some Publick Coffee-House, as believing no Friend to the Protestant Succession would betray me into the Hands of either Oxford or Bolingbroke, who (tho the Sacheverelite Faction had cry'd 'em up for two Loyal Patriots) I had fairly proved were two Great Traytors, but tho I was not afraid of a guilty Ministry, yet my Friends were, and therefore in this Dangerous Conjuncture, extreamly pres'd me to fly to HANOVER (where I was told my Neck or Nothing had been kindly received) or elfe to ANTWERP to the Duke of Marlborough, to whom General Cadogan did me that great Honour, as to promise to deliver my Neck or Nothing with his own Hand, but I thought my felf to secure in my own Innocence, and honest Design of Serving my Country, (by making Discoveries that no Man was entrusted with but my felf, or had Courage enough to publish, whilk the Traytors accus'd governed the Nation) that I absolutely refus'd to fly, as believing a good Cause was the best Protection, as well as its own Reward. Certainly a good Christian Courage in a good Cause, and under the Conduct of an humble Prudence, is the Gift of God and Bleffing of Heaven, and 'twas for that Reason that I sent Word to my Lord Bolingbroke (a), that at the Head of Truth I durst face the Devil, or as proud a Fury as himself, and that with a brighter Weapon than a Pen. Luther's Courage and Boldness is greatly commended, when disswaded from going to dis-

<sup>(</sup>a) In my Effay, intitled, Neck or Nothing.

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pute at Worms, for Fear of his Enemies, ' If I thought (faith he) there were Danger of our Cause, I would go, tho there were as many Devils in Worms, as Tiles upon the Houses. And twas a frequent Saying of Hanks the Martyr, If I had a Hundred Bodies, I would fuffer them all to be torn in Pieces, rather than abjure and recant what I have writ against the Errors of Popery. Tho I fear I shall never arrive to the Heights of thefe Illustrious Saints, in Courage or Piety, yet I ever thought the Coward eclipses God's Sufficiency, by unworthily doubting, that He will not bring him off in a good Cause, and for that Reason, the nearer Danger approach'd me (when fix Meffengers were in Search for me) like the Light of a Glow-Worm, the less still it feem'd; for tho I did not furrender myfelf (for fear my Friends shou'd tox me with Fool-hardines) yet I was refolv'd not to fly from London, where I thought one Life was too little to hazard in detecting your Majefty's Janus-Enemies, that then (under the Character of Faithful Ministers) were actually plotting to restore the Pretender. And therefore, tho I was now in the midst of Danger, I was so little afraid of its GHASTLY LOOKS, that I thought I could despise the darkest Prison, or even Racks or Gibbets, if I was martyr'd by 'em to fave my Country, to fear was a Passion 1ever thought below me, both as a Man and a Chriftian, and should the Jacobite Faction attempt to murder me (as'tis what they have often threatned) I'll sell my Life as dear as I can, for I always go provided with an able Sword and a Brace of Pistols, and I hope I shall always keep An Humble Address to His Majesty. (Avii)

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up my Spirits by the Goodness of my Cause, and there was great Occasion for this Resolution in the late Times of Iniquity and Danger ; For ENG-LAND was the Scene of Action, and here was the Place where Your Majesty was to be served, and for that Reason I positively refused both the Advice of flying, and the Recommendatory Letters which their Lordfhips the late Earl of Wharton, and Bishop of Salisbury would have given me from themselves, and procured me from others of Your Majefty's Friends. Englishmen, GREAT SIR, do not use to Fear whilft they have Truth and the Laws of their Country on their Side; And fo zealous was I for the Succession of your Sacred Majesty's Illustrious House, that I would rather have fuffer'd all that the Malice of its Oppofers then in Power could possibly inflict, nay Death it felf (which I confels was less formidable to me) than fo much as in Appearance (or by Flight) have berray'd fo Just, fo Noble, and so Bright a Caufe, as that I was then engag'd in, but could have ferv'd but by Halves, if I had ventur'd any, thing less than NECK or NOTHING in deteching the Treason and Villany of the late Miniftry to was be er a same or the billes

These Discoveries, I presume, have by this time sufficiently convinced your Majesty, that not any one Subject in all your Dominions has run so many Hazards of Life and Fortune as I have done in detecting the Enemies to your Mustrious House, of which I have given several Instances in this Address to your Majesty, and is yet further prov'd by that Harsh Treatment I must expect above all others, if ever GOD (as a Punishment for our Sins) should suffer a Popish Presender to usurp your Ma-

(xviii) The Neck-Adventure ; or,

bite has had the impudence to say to my Face, That thought other Persons should escape Scot-free, yet that JOHN DUNTON should be Hang'd, Drawn, and Quartered at Tyburn, for so boldly distinguishing thinself against the Pretender (in his Two Essays, intitled, Neck or Nothing, and The Royal Intreasue of the Warming Pan) and for his early Discoveries of the Treason of the Late Ministry that preven-

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ted the intended Rebellion.

Alt has I know, been often infinuated, (both by the Examiner, and other Jacobite Writers) that was supply'd with Great Sums of Money to carry on thefe Expensive as well as Dangerous Services, by the Whigs here: But I dare affure your Majesty othat Aftertion is of a piece with what those Writer wie to advance, that is, utterly Falle; I mever had one Farthing from any Person what-Cevery But out of my own Paternal Eftate, and when that fail'd OREDIT bore the whole Charge dof Printing, Publishing, and Dispersing those Discoveries, for which they fancy me so well Rewarded. That Year Judge Dormer was -chofe Knight of the Shire for Bucks, Lwrit an Effay, I call'd, Plain French; or, A Satyr on the Tacthers, (which my Lord Wharton doing me the Honour to read and approve) I gave feveral Hundreds of fem away to the Freeholders of that County, to warn 'em against that DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT (as Queen Anne call'd it) of chusing any more Tacking Members, whose Behaviour in the Parliament-House was so PLAIN FRENCH, that they wanted but One Opportupity more to Restore the Pretender, Popery, and Slavery. But (Bleffed be God) this Jacobite or High-

An Humble Address to His Majesty. (xix) High-Church Party is very Weak and Feeble at prefent; for the Craft of the Sathewerell Priefts, (which confifts in framing fuch Interpretations of Holy Scripture as ferve an indirect Interest) was never observ'd so much as of late, and no Person has to much contributed to the Discovery hereof. as King William, who by the Glorious Revolution in 88, revers'd all the Political Divinity which the Jacobite Clergy had been propagating fince the Reign of James I. And for this reason I writ an Esfay, I intitled, WHIG LOY-ALTY, on purpose - To prove 'twas the High-Church Clergy', who by their Preaching and Voting oppos'd the Bill for Excluding James Duke of York, a known Papist--To prove 'twas this Party who impos'd upon the Nation the Doctrine of Paffive-Obedience to a Tyrannical King, upon pain of Eternal Damnation-To prove twas this Party that always avow'd the Divine Right of a Lineal Succession to the Crown, (by which your Majesty is excluded, and Papifts fet on the British Throne) and that all Kings are of God's (not the Peoples) making. ,auc.

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From these Tory Principles (as I have prov'd in my WHIG-LOYALTY which I dispers'd throughout all your Majesty's Realms at a great Expence) some of these High - Church Priests refuse to swear Allegiance to your Majesty, and all the Mobbing that has been in England since you came to the Crown, is wholly owing to these Passive Rebels, that Cant so much of Henreditary Right and the Church's Danger, on purpose to make way for a Popish Pretender; And for that reason I have spar'd neither time, pains, nor

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Charges

Charges (for I always give away great Numbers of those Books I write, for the Publick Service) to prove that 'tis only Men of known Integrity and Love to their Country (I mean such Glorious Patriots as now surround your Majesty's Throne) that ought to be advanced either in Church or State. The End of all Government is the common Good of the People, and if that End be attan'd under your Majesty's wife Administration and your faithful Ministers, certainly he is sit only for a Mad-house, who attempts to defeat the Hanover Succession, on purpose to introduce Popery and Slavery.

A professed Regard to the common weal of the People of England steddily pursu'd, did raise the English Monarchy under the Administration of Q. Elizabeth (of blessed Memory) to as high a degree of Glory as it ever attain'd when it stood upon its natural Foundation, and (as I have prov'd in my Two Essays intitled The Golden Age and Medal, both which the Baron de Bothmer did me the Honour to present to your Majesty) no Expedient is so proper to make your Reign a common Blessing, and truly Glorious, as this.

I. Upon this Foundation the Glory of your Illustrious Ancestors was built: And,

2. Hereby your Majesty was recommended to the just and rightful Possession of the Crown, which at present you adorn. Party-taking, Party-making, or partiality of all Sorts over-threw King Charles the First, shook the Throne of King Charles the Second, and over-turn'd the Monarchy under the Administration of the late

An Humble Address to His Majesty: (xxi)

King James, which by your Majesty's great Affection to the People of England is now restor'd, and may be advanc'd to as high a Pitch of Glory as ever heretosore it had gain'd: For hereby,

1. All the true Ends of Government will be

fully answer'd.

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2. All Factions and Parties will be funk and forgotten: There will be no Whig nor Tory, no Jacobite, no Church-party, Court-party, nor Country-party; for the Interest of Court and Country will be one and the same, which has not been known since the Death of Queen Elizabeth, and therefore will be wonderfully pleasing for its Novelty, as well as for its Profitableness.

3. Virtue and Honesty (which have been much decay'd of late Years) will be encourag'd and restor'd. For no Man can pretend to recommend himself to your Royal Favour, but by advancing the Design which your Majesty openly does en-

courage.

- 4. Hereby your Majesty will gain such a Credit with your People, as by virtue thereof very much to increase the Wealth and Strength of the Nation in a short Time. And your Majesty's Revenue must necessarily bear a sutable Proportion to the Trade of your Subjects; so that he who commands the Trade of the World, will consequently command the Wealth of the World.
- 5. Hereby you may be able to follow the two great Maxims of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, which were,

If. To be the Head of the Protestants all

over the World: And,

and steddy. To keep the Ballance of Europe equal

#### (xxii) The Neck-Adventure; or,

And thus the Glory of the English Monarchy under your Majesty's gracious Administration, will be the Terror of others, and the Delight of all English People, as I have prov'd in my Answer to the Pretender's late Declaration and in my Four Essays intitled, The Hereditary Bastard Ox- and Bull--King Abigail, and Dr. Bungey (alias Sacheverel) all which were printed and dispers'd, and a great Number of 'em given away at

my own Charge.

This great Zeal and Charge of mine to ferve the Publick (where I found Men of great Fortunes of a little poor Stingy Soul) is visible by the Incumbrance upon my Estate, and the Narrowness of my present Circumstances, which most that know me can attest, being at this Time indebted to many of my Friends for the Moneys expended in the above-named Services; and as I was never SELFISH in my whole Life, I hope no Fellow-Subject will be fo unjust to think I have any Eye to my own Advancement, when I affert no Man deferves either Honour or Riches, but he that (like SIR RICHARD STEEL) has a Soul brave enough to enjoy it himself, and to be a common Bleffing to his Native Country (but more especially to fuch honest Poor as wou'd Work hard for their Bread cou'd they get Employment.) My late Lord Wharton (who was my Country-man) and used always to employ my Interest in Buckinhamshire (where my Estate lyes) for carrying the Elections in that County, well knew these to be my real Sentiments; and I make no doubt but that Illustrious Patriot Mr. Hampden (for whose Election my design of Interest

sal feday.

An Humble Address to His Majesty. (xxiii)

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Interest at Iver, Chalfont, Amersham, Latmus, Millenden, Afton, (a) Stone, Wendover, Chefham, Ailsbury, and other Places,) has often procured feveral Hundred Votes, will give me this PUBLICK CHARACTER: For 'tis very certain my Lord Wharton (his very great and partichlar Friend) wou'd have honour'd me thus far. or wou'd never at my first Request have recommended my worthy Friend Mr. John Peny, to my Lord Hallifax, as a Gentleman that deferved a confiderable Post; and therefore the Death of the Noble and Generous Wharton was not only a National Loss, but was the greatest Misfortune that cou'd have befallen me at this, Juncture. For I am fure, had he liv'd to fee your Majesty a little at Leisure to Reward your Friends, he would have spared me the unwilling Task of laying these Things my felf before my Gracious Soveraign, as preffing Necessity now torces me to do.

I will not impose the least Falshood on my Prince, and therefore do own, that were not all my Estate settled in Joynture on a Wise, who Values Hoarding of Money more than the Repose or Reputation of her Husband, I might have made my self easy, and safe from Arrests, without troubling my Soveraign with this Regresentation, who, I hope, will have the Goodness to Pardon what is thus unhappily forc'd upon me, were I but discharged of this Joynture Shackle, my Word wou'd be taken in the City of London for several Thousand Pounds, without Danger of that Uneasiness I now endure for one Thousand Pounds, or scarce so much; and therefore I presume to say, if I have had the Honour to contribute any Thing to secure your Majesty's Accession to the Bri-

<sup>(</sup>a) The Town where my Reverend Father (Mr. John Dunton) was Minister near 30 Years.

fish Crown, and the faving a Protestant Kingdom from Popery and Slavery, no Man will think a Royal Favour is ill bestow'd upon so mean an Instrumentas John Dunton; but whatever becomes of me, 'As a Flattery to the Living, is as much my Contemptas an Infult upon the Dead; I'l venture to publish this Plain English or Neck Adventure) to excite your Majesty to make the best Use of your little Time, remembring in the midft of all your Power and Grandeur, that you carry Mortality about you, and are equally liable to the Scrutiny and Judgment of the last Day with the poorest Pealant, and that you have a great Stewardship to Account for; that Moderation and Vertue being the Course you shou'd steer after (having faithfully discharg'd that Grand Trust repos'd in you by God and this free People) you may after a long and glorious Reign upon Earth, exchange your Temporal for an Eternal Crown, and after your greatly lamented Death may the Protestant Succession be continued in your Royal and most Illustrious House, to the World's End. I humbly beg your Majesty will not Attribute what I am now going to Mention to any Ambition or Vanity of mine (who being Born a Gentleman, do not Value a Knighthood upon any other Foot, only as 'tisa visible Mark of my Sovereigns Favour) but I am faluted by all my Fellow-Citizens that know me, and what I have dared for your Majesty's Service, by the new Title of Sir JOHN, yet without a Post or Penfion to support that Title, I should be far from desiring the Honour: However, in both, I throw my felf at your Majefty's Feet, determine my Fate as you pleafe, yet Happy or Miserable, I shall be to my last Breath,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Sacred Majesty's
most Loyal Subject,
A N D
Most dutiful hamble
SERVANT,

JOHN DUNTON